DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 402 736 FL 024 282

AUTHOR	Almeida, Sabou Espirito Santo Vaz de
TITLE	Crioulo Grammar Made Simple.
INSTITUTION	Peace Corps (Guinea Bissau).
PUB DATE	2 Sep 91
NOTE	56p.; Photocopied pages may not reproduce well.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Instructional Materials (For Learner) (051)
LANGUAGE	English; Crioulo
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Competency Based Education; *Creoles; Daily Living Skills; Dialogs (Language); Foreign Countries; *Grammar; *Interpersonal Communication; Negative Forms (Language); Pidgins; Portuguese; Pronunciation; Proverbs; Second Language Instruction; *Second Languages; Uncommonly Taught Languages; Vocabulary Development; Voluntary Agencies; Volunteer Training
IDENTIFIERS	*Crioulo; *Guinea Bissau; Peace Corps

ABSTRACT

This guide is designed for the language training of Peace Corps volunteers in Guinea Bissau and focuses on daily communication needs in that context. Guinea-Bissau Crioulo is a Portuguese pidgin without standardized written form that is used as the lingua franca within and among tribes. The guide consists of a brief introduction to the language, brief notes on the relationship of Guinea-Bissau Crioulo and Portuguese, pronunciation notes, a basic grammar (numerical markers, articles, personal pronouns, possessives, demonstrative pronouns, negative forms, verbs, comparative adjectives), a dictionary of grammar elements, and a series of 14 competency-based lessons on these topics: greetings; personal identification; introductions; meeting people; saying goodbye; family; human body; the home; food and restaurants; shopping in the market; tailors; laundry; giving and getting directions; and transportation. Each lesson consists of grammar notes, vocabulary and phrase lists, dialogue(s), and cultural notes. (MSE)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 402 736

Republic of Guinea Bissau
US Peace Corps
September 2, 1991

****

CRIOULO GRAMMAR MADE SIMPLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)
☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Sabou Espirito Santo Vaz de Almeida,
US Peace Corps Programming Assistant

FL024282

CONTENTS

Introduction

Learning Crioulo from Portuguese

Basic Grammar of the Guinea-Bissau Crioulo

Dictionary of Grammar Elements

INTRODUCTION

Guinea-Bissau Crioulo is a sort of pidgin Portuguese. It is widely spoken (as a first or second language) by Guineans of different ethnic backgrounds in all the towns and larger villages of the country. The word order and pronunciation may vary between individual speakers depending on their tribal origin and socio-cultural environment. As a lingua franca, Guinea-Bissau Crioulo is not only a language of unity and inter-tribal communication, but also of business, practical communication at work and personal contact in almost any local community.

Guinea-Bissau Crioulo has not yet been standardized as a written language. Many books exist in which the author has used a particular alphabet to write Crioulo. What you will find in the next pages is also an attempt to facilitate the reading and acquisition of essential Crioulo grammar and common proverbs by non-native learners.

Sabou Almeida

LEARNING CRIOULO FROM PORTUGUESE

Like other pidgins Guinea-Bissau Crioulo has kept many aspects of the Portuguese language, especially certain vocabulary. While some aspects of Portuguese have remained intact others have been slightly modified over the years. Therefore, we find the following:

a. Guinea-Bissau Crioulo language elements that are similar to Portuguese:

- National/International holidays (religious holidays, May 1, etc.)
- Nationalities
- Professions
- Months of the year
- Days of the week
- Cardinal and ordinal numbers
- Expressions of time
- Titles (government, military and civil)
- Cooking utensils, working tools, machines and devices
- Games and sports
- Parts of private and official buildings and furniture
- Names of fruits, animals, seafood and celestial bodies
- Technical vocabulary

b. Portuguese terms of which omission of the last letter makes their Crioulo version:

- Most verbs, except the monosyllabic ones such as: ir, ler, ser, ter, ver, vir

BASIC GRAMMAR OF THE GUINEA-BISSAU CRIOULO

1. THE CRIOULO ALPHABET

A B C D E F G H I J J̌ K L M N Ñ N̈ O P R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i ǰ j k l m n ñ n̈ o p r s t u v w x y z

a) Pronunciation hints

The vowels: **a e i o u**	Intern. Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)
a is pronounced as in father	/ ɔ /
e is pronounced as in there	/ ɛ /
i is pronounced as in mean	/ ɪ /
o is pronounced as in low	/ o /
u is pronounced as in rude	/ ʌ /

The consonants

All consonants of the English alphabet are used except **one Q. ǰ, ñ** and **n̈** are additional letters which do not exist in English. Note the following pronunciation hints:

c is pronounced as **ch** in church	/ ĉ /
j is pronounced as **g** in garage	/ ʒ /
n̈ is pronounced as **ng** in wing	/ ŋ /
ñ is pronounced as in California	/ ɲ /
x is pronounced as **sh** in **sh**ow	/ ʃ /
r is rolled as in Spanish "rr"	/ r /

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

2. THE NUMERAL MARKERS

Crioulo maintains most of the Portuguese cardinal and ordinal numbers. Some Crioulo speakers traditional diction use "**di**" before two, three, etc. (but never before "**un**") instead of the Portuguese terms for second, third, and so on.

Example: Ka bu coma Andre **di dus** si i ka kudi primeru bias.
Don't call Andre **a second** if he does not not answer to the first (call).

The multiple numbers are most commonly indicated by the corresponding cardinal number followed by the word "**bias**" meaning time(s).

Example: N bai fera dus bias aos.
I went to the market twice (two times) today.

3. THE ARTICLES

Crioulo does not have any articles, except for the indefinite article "**un**" that stands for both a and an.

Example: N bota lixu na koba ku sta na kintal.	I threw the garbage in the hole that is in the backyard.
N oja **un** gatu na ki koba.	I saw a cat in that hole.
Kumpra **un** laranja di fabur.	Buy **an** orange, please.

4. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Crioulo personal pronouns take the place of the nouns they recall in a clause or sentence. They may function as subjects or as direct objects.

a) Pronouns as subjects

Secondary form	Crioulo pronoun **main form**	English pronoun
ami	n	I
abo	bu	you (sing.)
(e)l	i	he/she
-- *	i	it
anos	no	we
abos	bo	you (plur.)
elis	e	they (people)
-- *	e	they (things and animals)

* When things and animals are subjects in a sentence they are usually recalled by secondary forms of personal pronouns.

NB: The secondary form stresses the subject pronoun, like the reflexive pronoun in English such as "**myself**, I'm American".

In certain circumstances the secondary form of a personal pronoun can be used as an object pronoun if it's the predicate of the verb "**i**" (to be).

Example: I **ami**. It's **me**.
I ka **ami**. (It) is not **me**.*

* Things and animals are recalled only by a main form of personal pronoun when they are functioning as subject.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

b) Pronouns as objects (personal markers)

They are:

-n	me
-u	you (sing.)
-l	his/her/it
-nu	us
bos	you (plur.)
elis	them

NB: Crioulo object pronouns follow immediately the verb and some are actually attached to it. The singular forms and the first person plural become suffixes of the verb and the stress shifts to the last syllable, for example:

Patin yagu n bibi.	Give **me** (some) water for me to drink.
N na ojaxu na kasa.	I will see you at home.
Falal pa i bin li.	Tell **him** to come here.
Mostramu bu futugrafia.	Show **us** your picture.
Taksista na leba **bos** otel.	The taximan will take you to the hotel.
Punta **elis** se nomè.	Ask **them** their names.

5. THE POSSESSIVES

Both adjectives and pronouns can demonstrate possession.

a) The possessive adjectives

The possessive adjectives in Crioulo are invariable. They agree with the possessor in number and person. Their position in a sentence is before the segment they determine. Usually they are not stressed in a sentence.

ña kolega di kuarti	**my** room mate
bu amigu	**your** friend
si nomi	**his/her/its** name
no tera	**our** country
bo tabanka	**your** village
se xefi	**their** chief

b) The possessive pronouns

They are also invariable and agree with the possessor in number and person. Unlike the possessive pdjectives, their position in a sentence are flexible. For example:

E ropa i **di mi**	these clothes are **mine**
Di bo pirdi.	**Yours** got lost.

The other possessive pronouns are:

di sil	his/hers/its
di nos	ours
di bos	yours (plur.)
di selis	theirs

6. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

They are:

(e)s	this	(e)sis	these
(ki)la	that	(ki)las	those

NB: "es" is used alone to mean this (one) and "kilas" stands for these (ones). In a sentence, their respective short forms "e" and "ki" are usually used for Example:

E fruta(s) kusidu. *	This/these fruit(s) are ripe.
Ki bulana(s) lunju. *	That/those rice field(s) are distant.

* Some Crioulo speakers add an "s" to a word to distinguish between singular and plural, while others don't. You may prefer one way to the other and may want to be consistent, but this is not necessary. Most Guineans speak traditionally without using the "s" for plural forms unless they feel it is essential for clarity

The demonstratives precede the word or group of words they determine, which can be followed by the adverbs of place "li or "la" in order to emphasize the location.

Examples: E lugar li	This place here
Ki lugar garandi la	That big field over there.

7. THE NEGATIVE FORM

In Crioûlo the nëgative is indicated by "ka", which immediately follows the subject of a sentence. For example:

Raimundu ka sta li.	Raymond is not here.
Rita ka bin inda.	Rita has not yet come.

NB: An exception to this rule is that the negative marker "ka" always comes after the verb "i" (to be). You will find other exceptions to this rule in the section on the imperative.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

8. THE VERB AUXILIARIES

Crioulo has a special class of verb auxiliaries in order to indicate the **time**, the **mode** and the **aspect** of the action.

a) Time auxiliaries

Crioulo divides time into three distinct moments: the **present**, the **past** and the **future**. Each of these moments are expressed by a particular group of **time markers**.

i. The present moment

There are two forms:

- The simple present, for example:

  Francisku ku Toni **mora** juntu.
  Francisco and Tony **live** together.

- The auxiliary "**na**" + verb stem denotes that the action is taking place at the time of speech. It is the present progressive in English, for example:

  N **na** diskansa. I **am** relaxing.

ii. The past moment

Here are six forms:

- The verb stem alone (as in the present moment) is used (1)almost commonly as it is in a context (2) where an adverb of time shows that the action was completed in the past. For example

  (1) Mininu **cora**. The child **cried**.
  (2) Avion **ciga** aonti. The plane **arrived** yesterday.

NB: An exception to usage (1) are the verbs To be (i; sta) and To have (ten/tene). These two verbs take the time marker **ba** to show that the action they indicate has been completed in the past.

- Verb stem + auxiliary **ja**.

  Rikardu kume ja. Ricardo has already eaten.

- The auxiliary **kumsa** + verb stem + nan denotes immediate past, for example:

  Tata **kumsa** bin nan. Tata has just arrived.

- The verb stem + **ba** (remote past and conditional)

  N bai **ba** Bisau anu pasadu.
  I went to Bissau last year.

  N misti **ba** pista bu sapatu.
  I would like to borrow your shoes

- **Na** + Verb stem + **ba**, denotes that two actions were taking place at the same time in the past.

  I **na** durmi **ba** oca bu konki porta.
  S/he was sleeping when you knocked on the door.

- The verb stem + **baja** , indicates that the action had been completed before another action took place in the past.

  N kume **baja** oca bu ciga.
  I had already eaten when you arrived.

iii. The future moment

There are two forms:

- The auxiliary **na** + verb stem (immediate Future)

I **na** cubi aos diserteza.
It **is going** to rain today for sure.

- The auxiliary **na bin** + verb stem (remote Future)

I **na bin** cubi. It **will** rain (some day).

9. THE ASPECT AUXILIARY

a) The habitual aspect

- The auxiliary **na** + verb stem.

Bu **ta** rapa barba tudu dia. You shave every day.

10. THE MODE AUXILIARIES

Crioulo indicates the mode by adopting some verb stems as auxiliaries. Some are allowed by prepositions, others are not. The more common indicate:

a) Desire

- **misti** to want

Mininu **misti** durmi. The child wants to sleep.

b) Duty

- dibi di must

Bu **dibi di** rispita garandi.
You **must** respect the elders.

- ten ku have to

No **ten ku** kaba tarbaju li pa dinoti.
We **have to** finish the work before dark.

c) Possibility

- kapas di may

Kacupa **kapas di** sirvidu mas aos.
Kachupa **may** be served again today.

d) Ability

- Pudi can

Tata **pudi** konduzi. Tata can drive.

11. THE IMPERATIVE

Crioulo expresses the imperative action using the the verb stem alone for the second person singular. For example:

Lanta --- Get up
Sinta --- Sit down

The subject is always expresed in the other grammatical persons. For example:

Bo sukuta --- Listen (to many people)
No kala --- Let's be quiet.

The third person singular and plural are preceded by the particle "pa". For example:

Pa i sai li --- Let him/her get out of here.
Pa e bin gosi--- Let them come now.

NB: In a negative sentence the negative marker "ka" comes before the subject which must be also expressed even for the second person singular. For example:

Ka bu rota --- Don't belch.
Ka no bai la --- Let's not go there.
Ka e mata limaria(s) --- Let them not kill the animals.

In a negative sentence the particle "pa" is not used. For Example:

Ka i tira kankuran futufrafia.
Let him/her not take a picture of a "kankuran".

12. THE COMPARISON OF THE ADJECTIVES

The following words are most usual in comparing adjectives:

- mas ... diki more than

Kandonga mas rapidu diki bisikleta.
A bush taxi is faster than a bicycle.

- **menus diki** less than

Pekadur ta tarbaja **menus diki** makina.
Man works less than a machine.

- **ma puku diki** fewer than

Azudanti ta risibi **ma puku diki** xoferu.
An apprentice earns less than a driver.

- **suma** as ... as

E mininu jiru **suma** si pape.
This child is as clever as his father.

14. DICTIONARY OF GRAMMAR ELEMENTS

Prepositions

with ---------- ku
against ---------- kontra
without ---------- sin
of ---------- di
from ---------- di
in ---------- na
on ---------- na
for ---------- pa
untill ---------- te/tok
since ---------- desdi/disna
inside ---------- dentru di
within ---------- dentru di
between ---------- entri/na metadi di
among ---------- entri/na metadi di

according to ---------- kunformu/sugundu/suma ku
behind ---------- tras (di)
before ---------- anti (di)
after ---------- dipus (di)
over ---------- riba di
on ---------- riba di
above ---------- riba (di)
below ---------- bas (di)
under ---------- bas (di)
out of ---------- fora di
besides ---------- fora di
apart from ---------- fora di
around ---------- na roda di/banda di
togother ---------- juntu
near ---------- pertu
far from/away---------- lunju

Question words

who ---------- kin (ku)
what ---------- ke (ku)
which (one)---------- kal (ku)
how many ---------- kantu
how much ---------- kantu
when ---------- kal ora/ kal tempu/kal dia
why ---------- pa bia (di ke)/ke ku manda/
pa ke ku
where ---------- nunde (ku)/nde
how ---------- kuma (ku)
how long ---------- pa kantu tempu

Contractions

Some native Criolo speakers like to speak in short sentences made of contracted words such as:

- ku i = ki (contraction of relative pronoun ku and third person singular personal pronoun)

Ex: E mininu ki (ku+i) manda riba di mi.
This the child that he/she sent up to me.

- pa bia di ke = pe (contraction of the words for the sake of what meaning why)

- ku bu = ku (contraction of the relative pronoun ku and the second person singular personal pronoun bu)

Ex: Pe (pa+bia+di+ke) ku (ku+bu) bai la?
Why did you go there?

- si bu = su (contraction of the conjunction si and the second person singular personal pronoun bu)

Ex: Su (si+bu) ka mistil, kontan.
If you don't want it, tell me.

- na bai = nai (contraction of the time marker ba and bai, verb to go)

Ex: Bu nai men?
Are you going for sure?

- na bin = nin (contraction of the time marker na and bin, verb to come)

Ex: Joe nin men?
Ia Joe coming for sure?

NB: This explanation of common contractions is meant to improve the learner's listening comprehension. It is not being recommended for use.

Intensifiers

In Crioulo, there are language elements you can use to intensify the meaning or feeling of an adjective or participle used adjectivally.

burmeju **wak** ---------- blood-red
branku **fandan** ---------- snow white
pretu **nok** ---------- pitch black
sukuru **tip** ---------- very dark (sight)
funguli **but** (things) ---------- very dusty
funguli **but** (skin) ---------- dry and white
limpu **pus** ---------- very clean
susu **putuk** ---------- very dirty
forti **badau** ---------- very sour
mela **cut** ---------- very sweet
kinti **wit** ---------- red hot
firia **yem** ---------- very cold
kala **yem** ---------- so silent
jugta **canar** ---------- jumped flexibly
firma **can** ---------- standing firm
kai **konos** ---------- fell/fallen down abruptly
lanta **firkit** ---------- got up quickly
moli **botok** ---------- very soft
risu **kan** ---------- very hard
sai **fat** ---------- come out suddenly
kebra **kat** (crispy item) ---------- broken noisily
kebra **pancalan** (glass; earthware) ---------- broken to pieces
kebra **pat** (wood) ---------- broken apart
konki **konkon** ---------- knocked repeatedly
kupi **kup** ---------- kicked hard
maja **pan** ---------- knocked hard
bofotiadu **bau** ---------- slapped loud
rebenta **bau** ---------- blew lodly
frita **ca** ---------- fried noisily
cubi **war** ---------- rained/raining noisily
fura **puf** ---------- pierced noisily
paga **fup** (fire) ---------- put out loud
lebi **kef** (weight) ---------- very light
pisadu **sip** ---------- very heavy
lampra **piliu** ---------- flashed brightly
seku **kan** (things) ---------- very dry
seku **kan** (person) ---------- very skinny
taka **mus** (person) ---------- very fat

- Sort out grammar points per unit / Explain vocabulary usage - decide amount of material to present

Setembro 91

Volume I

UNIDADE 1

Topico: Greetings

Competencias: a. To be able to greet one or more people at different times of the day.
b. Recognize and use formal and informal ways of addressing to people.

Grammatical Areas: a. affirmative
b. interrogatives
c. personal pronouns
d. Present indicative of STA (estar)
e. Present indicative of I (ser)

Greetings

a.	Parmaña	In the morning
	-- Bom dia.	Good morning
	-- Bom dia.	
	-- Kuma ku bu mansi?	Did you wake up feeling well?
	-- N' mansi diritu?	I woke up feeling well.
b.	Di tardi	In the afternoon
	-- Bo tardi	-- Good afternoon
c.	Di noti	In the evening
	-- Bo noti	-- Good evening

Forms of greetings that can be used at all times

A. -- Kuma.	-- Hi/how do you do?
B. -- Kuma or N sta bom.	-- hi/how do you do? or I'm well.
A. -- Ke ku tem?	-- What's up?
B. -- Nada	-- Nothing.
A. -- Ke ku ñu/ña fala?	-- What do you say? (literally)
B. -- N ka fala nada.	-- I don't say anything.
A. -- Ke ku konta?	-- What do you tell?
B. -- Nada si ka kansera.	-- Nothing, except hardship.

Cultural Note:

It is an act of courtesy and solidarity for people to greet and become acquainted with each other. People also feel they means something to you if only you are noticed allowing them to know you and your acquaintances. This way you are prepared.

Situation: Miles meets Bunka, his host, for the first time.

Miles:	Bom dia!	-- Good morning!
Bunka:	Bom dia!	--.Good morning!
Miles:	Kuma? Sta bon?	-- Are you well?
Bunka:	N sta bon, obrigadu.	-- I'm well, thank you.

General Greetings

Vocabulary

kasa	home	koitadesa	poverty (hardhsip)
jinti	people		
kuma di	how is/are	moransa	compound
kurpu	body	bairu	neighborhood
njena	to try	sindidur	sick person (usually a child)
mansi	to overnight		
bu	you (informal)		
tarbaju	work	kansera	tiredness (hardship)
omi	man		
minjer	woman		

A -- Kuma di kurpu?	-- how is your body? (How are you.)
B -- (kurpu) sta bom.	-- (my body) is well.)I'm well.
A. -- Kuma?	-- Hi/how do you do?
B -- Kuma/N sta bon.	-- Hi/how do you do? or I am well.
A. -- Kuma di tarbaju?	-- How is your work?
B. -- N na njena ku el.	-- I am trying (with) it.
A. --.Kuma di jinti di kasa?	-- how are the people at home?
B. -- E sta bom.	-- They are well.
A. -- Kuma di kil sindidur?*	-- How is that sick person?
B -- Alal la.	-- he/she is there.
A. -- kuma di kansera?	-- how about hardship?
B. -- Ali nel.	-- Here am I in it.
A. -- Kuma ku bu mansi?	-- Did you sleep well?
B. -- N mansi diritu.	-- I did sleep well.
A. -- Ke ku tem?	-- what's going on? What's up?
B, -- Nada.	-- Nothing.
A. -- Omi/minjer, kuma	-- hello/woman. (very informal?
B. -- Alin li.	-- Here am I.

A. -- Na kamara, kuma.	--,Hello my dear.
B. -- N sta bon?	-- I am well.

* When a child is often sick, it is nicknamed "sindidur," meaning he who can set fire on himself so that he is always warm. some Crioulo speakers prefer the term "namburere" (glowfly) to "sindidur."

Greetings at different times of the day

Vocabulary

1. Parmana: — In the morning:

A -- Bom dia	-- Good day.
B.-- Bom dia.	-- Good day.
A.--.Kuma ku mansi?	-- Did yo sleep well?
B.-- N mansi bem.	-- I did sleep well.

2. Di tardi: — In the afternoon:

A.-- Bo tardi.	-- Good afternoon.
B.-- Bo tardi.	-- good afternoon.
A.-- Ke ku tardi fala?	--.What has the afternoon said?
B.--.Tardi ka fala nada.	-- The afternoon did not say anything.

o — or

A.-- Kuma di e tardi?	-- How is this afternoon?
B.-- Tardi sta bom.	-- The afternoon is good.

3. Di noti: — In the evening

A.-- Bo noti	-- Good evening.
B.-- Bo noti	-- Good evening.
A -- Bo sta na sukuru?	-- Are you in the darkness?
B.-- Alinu nel.	-- Here we are in it.

Interrogative words: "Kuma?" Como?
"Ke ku tem?" O que há? (how are you?)

Personal Pronouns:

	Formal	Informal
Singular	na senhora	bu tu
	tia tia (for older women)	
	nu senhor	
	tio tio (for older men)	
Plural:	ba ña senhoras	bó voce
	ba ñu senhore	

Setembro 91

LIÇÃO 2

Tópico: Personal identification
Competencia: To be able to exchange information including name, address, profession, nationality.

Vocabulary

Professions

istudanti	student	americanu	American
alunu	pupil	portugis	Portuguese
prufissor	teacher	ginense	Guineense
secretaria	secretary	ispanhol	Spanish
injeñeru	engineer	kabrigano	
dutur	doctor	ingles	English
labradur		sueco	Swedish
bidera		cubano	Cuban
istiva		chines	Chinese
carpintero	carpenter	russo	Russian
infirmeru	nurse	S. Tomé	

GB ethnic groups:

Balanta	Manjaku	Biafada
Fula	Mankan	Bijugu
Mandinga	Fulup	Nalu
Papel	Sarakule	Kasanga

Cumprimentos:

Informal:

A -- Bon dia.
B.-- Bon dia. Kuma?
A.-- N sta bon. Kuma?
B.-- N sta bon.

Formal:

A.-- Ña Laura, (tia) bo tardi.
B.-- Bo tardi. Nu (bu) sta bon?
A.-- N sta bon. Ña sta bon?
B.-- N sta bon.

Cultural note:
Tiu is a formal title for addressing a man or a woman old enough to be your parent. Nu ou Na is a normal form of addressing between a man and woman of about the same age group. Young people also address a much older person by

using Nu or Na. In turn, the older persons uses Bu (a personal pronoun, second, person singular).

Diálogos

Situation: Paula meets Jair. Kuma ki bu nomi?
Paula.-- Ña nomi i Paula andrade.
Jair. -- Ami i istudanti. Abo agora?
Paula.--.Ami i sekretaria.
Jair. -- Ami i Amerikanu. Abo tambi i amerikanu?
Paula.-- Nau, ami i Purtugis.

Afirmative:

ami i
abo i
el. i
i (neutral, 3rd. person singular)
anos i
abos i
elis i
e (neutral, 3rd. person plural)

NB: the "i" (verb to be) is alsways omitted in the neutral forms and this omission does not interfere with meaning.

Oralidade 1

1. Kuma ki bu nomi?
   N nomi i antoniu,

2. Kuma ki si nomi?
   Si nomi i Adilza.

3. Abo agora, kuma ki bu nomi?
   Ña nomi i Karius.

Negative:

ami i **ka**
abo i **ka**
el i **ka**
I - **ka** .(neutral, 3rd. person singular)
anos i **ka**
abos i **ka**
elis i **ka**
e - **ka** (neutral, 3rd. person plural)

NB.: The negative marker "ka" always comes after "i" and, unlikely enough, it precedes all other verbs.

Professions and nationalities are the same as in Portuguese. Add to your list of nationalities the tribal groups.

Oralidade 2:

1. ami i alunu.
2. Abo i ka inzeneru
3. El i mediku.
4. El i ka prufisor.

Oralidade 3

1. Afirmativo	Ami _____	prufisor.
2. Negativo	Abo _____	ekonomista.
3. Negativo	El _____	infirmeru.
4. Afirmativo	Ana _____	.advogadu.

Oralidade 4

Ex.: Ami i Purtugis? (sim)
Sim, abo i Purtugis.

El i Ginensi? (Nau/Amerikanu)
Nau, el i Amerikanu.

1. El i Alimon? (sim)
2. Abo i Ispanol? (Nau/Fransis)
3. Ami i Kabrianu? (Nau/Ginensi)
4. El i Mandinga? (Nau/Fulup)
5. Ami i Balanta? (Sim)
6. Abo i fula? (Nau/amerikanu)

Texto:

Maria. -- Bo tardi.
Danso -- Bo tardi.
Maria -- Na nomi i Maria.
Danso -- Na nomi i Danso. Abo i Kabrianu?
Maria -- Nau, ami i Fula. Abo agora?
Danso -- Ami i Mandinga. Ke ki bu tarbaju?
Maria -- Ami i prufissor di Inglis.
Danso -- A bon! Ami i prufissor tambi, ma di Purtugis.

VERBS

sta be (Port. ESTAR) gosta like

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

i	be (Port SER)	sibi	know
bin	come	kunsi	know
riba	go back	tarbaja	work
bai	go	baja	dance
misti	want	mora	live
fika	stay	fasi	do
buska	pick up	passa	spend

Setembro 81

LIÇÃO 3

Tópico: Introduction
Competencia: To be able to introduce yourself and others.

VOCABULARY

bon	good, well
dia	day
kuma ku	how (are you);what
Bu	you; your
sta	to be (like "estar" .in portugues).
obrigadu	thank you.
ki	is (contraction of the question " ku"+ "I", verb to be like "ser")
ku	with; and.
nomi	name
ña	my
I	he; She; It; Is
abo	you (can only be used with the verb used with the verb "I" or alone).
in	yes
ami	I (can only be used with the verb "I" or alone).
amerikanu	American
bin	to come; To have come
pasa	to spend (time).
fin	end
di	of; from
sumana	week
li	here
yo	alright
na	word that denotes present or future time. It generally precedes the verb.

Self Introduction

Situation: The host is so reserved, so Miles is leading him into conversation. This is alright.

Miles:	Kuma ki bu nomi?	-- What is your name?
Bunka:	Ña nomi i Bunka.	-- My name is Bunka.
	Abo gora?	-- And you?

Miles:	Na nomi i Miles.	-- My name is Miles.
Bunka:	Abo i amerikanu?	-- Are you american?
Miles:	In, ami i americanu, N bin passa fin di sumana li.	-- yes, I'm american. I have come to spend the weekend here.
Bunka:	Yo.	Alright.

Self Introduction

Vocabulary

kuma ki	What's
bu	your (informal)
nomi	name
manteña	surname?
abo	you (informal)
gora	too
nunde	where
i	to be
di	from, of
ami	I (always used alone except with the verb
k	"to be.:
Kal	which
jinti	people
la	there
elis	they
tudu	all
ala	there they are.
coma	to be called
sentru di saudi	health center
Voluntariu	Volunteer
sin	without
pagu	pay
juda	help

A. -- Kuma ki bu nomi?	-- What is your name?
B. -- Ña nomi i Stella	--.My name is Stella?
A. -- Kuma ki bu manteña	--.What is your surname?
B. -- Ña manteña i Divino	-- My surname is Divino.
A. -- Abo gora Kuma ki bu nomi?	--.And you? What is your name?
B. -- Ña nomi i Domingas.	--.My hame is Domingas.
A. -- Abo i di nunde?	-- Where are you from?
B. -- Ami i di Amerika	--.I am from the United States.
A. -- Nunde na Amerika?	--. Where in the United States?
B. -- Washington.	--. Washington.

A. -- Kuma di jinti di la?	--. How are people there?
B. -- Ala elis tudu la.	--. They are all there. (They are fine)
A. -- Nunde ku bu ta tarbaja?	--. Where do you work?
B. -- N ta tarbaja na centro di saude. Ami i Voluntariu di Kurpu di Pas.	--. I work in the health clinic. I'm a Peace Corps Volunteer.
A. -- Ke ku coma Voluntariu di kurpu da pas.	--. What is a Peace Corps Volunteer?
B. -- Amerkanu Ku bin juda Tarbaju sim pagu.	--. Americans who have come to help to work without pay.
A. -- Nunde ku bu (ta) mora?	--. Where are you living?
B..--.N (ta) mora li na mansoa.	--. I am living here in Mansoa.

NB. The words between (parenthesis) are of optional usage. They can be omitted without affecting the meaning of the sentence. This applies to all parentheses used in this material for the Crioulo version. As to the English version they mark off the words used in English constructions that are not applicable to Crioulo.

Introducing Others

Vocabulary

tiu	uncle
e(s)	this
na	my
emolug/kolega di tarbaju	counterpart
dunu di kasa	landlord or landlady
li	here
bom	well
sta	to be (Port. "estar")
son	only
bo	you (plural)
no	we
subrinu	nephew (for of addressing to a man young enough to be your son)
N	I
kontenti	to be pleased
tambi	too
kunsi	to know
kuma ki	how
ba	word that preceeds the name of the person you are speaking to, meaning "you

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

and your people."

di	of
I	to be
fiju	son, daughter
prazer	I'm pleaseed to meet you
na	in

Diálogos

1. A male PCT introduces Pintu, his counterpart, to uncle Duarti, his landlord.

PCT	-- Tiu Duarte, es i na kolega di tarbaju Pintu, es ki dunu di kasa	-- Uncle Duarti, this is my counterpart. Pintu, this is my landlord.
Pintu	-- Tiu sta bon?	Uncle, are you well?
Tiu	-- N sta bom, subrinu.	I am well, newphew.
Pintu	-- Kuma ku ba tiu sta li?	How are you and your people here?
Tiu	-- No sta li diritu.	We are well here.
Pintu	-- N kontenti N kunsi tiu	I'm pleased to know you, uncle.

2. Ana, a neighbor, introduces her son to a PCT called Stella, as an act of courtesy.

Ana	-- Stella es i ña fiju ku sta na Bissau. Albinu, es i dutur ku mora li.	Stella, this is my son who stays in Bissau. Albinu, this is the health person who lives here.
PCT	-- Prazer.	Pleased to meet you.
Albinu	-- Prazer	Pleased to meet you

NB. Some people in Guiné-bissau think that all foreigners who work in health centers are doctors -- an assumption based on their past experience.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LICAO 4

Topico: Meeting people (Encontro)
Competencia: To be able to find out what someone's plans are.
-Indicate one's intention.
-Ask someone if he/she can do what you want.
-State time in which you expect someone.
-Confirm reliability of appointment.

Grammatical Area: Future

Verbs:	fasi	do
	sibi	know
	misti	want
	kaba	finish

Future

N na bai fasi	I will do ...
Bu na bai sibi	You will know.
I na bai buska	I will look for ...
No na bai kabanta	We will consider it finished.
E na bai fasi	They (elas) will do ...

Vocabulary

inda	yet	kau	place
pabia	why?	si	if
jumbai	chat	maina	fail

Diálogo

Situation: Roz meets a man in the market.

Roz:	-- Bu sta bon?	-- Are you well?
Nelson:	-- N sta bon. Kuma ki bu nomi?	-- I'm well. What's your name?
Roz:	-- Na nomi i Roz. Kuma ki bu nomi?	-- My name is Roz. What's your name?
Nelson:	-- Na nomi i Nelson. Nunde ki bu ta mora?	-- My name is Nelson. Where do you live?
Roz:	-- N ta mora na Lar Femi-ninu. Abo gora?	-- I live in the Lar Femini-no. and you?
Nelson:	-- N ta mora na Bande. Nunde ku bu ta tar-	-- I live in Bande. Where do you work?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

	baja?	
Roz:	-- N ta tarbaja na liseu.	-- I work in the high school.
Nelson:	-- Ke ku buta fasi?	-- What do you do?
Roz:	-- Ami i prufesor di inglis.	-- I'm an English teacher.
Nelson:	-- Abo i koperanti?	-- Are you a cooperante?
Roz:	-- Ami i ka koperanti. ami i Vuluntariu di kurpu di Pas.	-- I'm not a cooperante. I'm a Peace Corps Volunteer.
Nelson:	-- Ke ki Kurpu di Pas?	-- What's the Peace Corps?
Roz:	-- I un organizason americanu di sirvisu voluntariu.	-- It's an American organization of volunteer service.
Nelson:	-- Ami i alunu di iskola teknika.	-- I'm a student at the technical school.
Roz	-- Bu na bai kumpra algum kusa?	-- Are you going to buy something?
Nelson	-- In na bai kumpra.	-- Yes, I will.
Roz	-- Te logu.	-- See you later.

Vocabulary

ke ku	what
bu	you
na fasi	are doing
aos	today
di tardi	in the afternoon
N	I
ka sibi	don't know
inda	yet
pabia	why
misti ba	would like
pa no	us (literally: that we)
jumbai	chat
mbokadu	a little
i sta bon	that's good
pudi	can
bin	come
na kau	my place
si	if
kaba sia	have finshed eating dinner
in	yes
mbon	so
perau	wait for you
peran	wait for me
ka bu	don't you (singular)
maina	fail
de	word of emphasis
n ka na	I won't
te logu	see you later
kal ora	when
ku n pudi	can I

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ojan	see me
parel	for
i ka nada	it's nothing
mal	bad
na bin	will
sibi	know

Diálogos

Encontro:

A. -- Ke ku bu na fasi aos di tardi?	-- What are you doing this afternoon?
B. -- N ka sibi inda. Pabia?	-- I don't know yet. Why?
A. -- N misti ba pa no jumbai mbokadu.	-- I would like to chat a little.
B. -- I sta bon.	-- That's good.
A. -- Bu na pudi bin ña kau si bu kaba sia?	-- Can you come to my place when have eaten dinner?
B. -- In, n na pudi.	-- Yes, I can.
A. -- Mbon n na perau.	-- So, I will wait for you.
B. -- Yo, peran.	-- Ok, wait for me.
A. -- ka bu maina de.	-- Don't fail.
B. -- N ka na maina.	-- I won't fail.
A. -- Te logu.	-- See you later.
B. -- Te logu.	-- see you later.

Other Expressions

A. -- Kal ora ku n pudi ojau?	-- When can I see you?
B. -- Ora ku bu misti.	-- Whenever you want to.
A. -- Ke ku bu misti ojan parel?	-- What do you want to see me for?
B. -- I ka nada mal. Bu na bin sibi.	-- It's nothing bad. You will see.

Cultural **Note:**

Inviting a person of the opposite sex to your house, particularly at night when you live alone, is a sign of great thrust of love. You may need to state the purpose of the invitation so as to avoid unnecessary expectations or misinterpretation on the part of the person you are inviting. People may not show up if you don't indicate that it is important.

LICAO 5

Topico: Saying good-bye (Despedida)

Competencias: To be able to indicate the intention to go on a trip.
- State destination and time to be expected back.
- Say good-bye..

Vocabulary

nunde ku	where
bu	you
na bai	are going
ke ku	what
fasi	to do
la	there
jubi	to visit
kumpaner	colleague
ta sta	is staying
na	at
kuntum	a neighborhood in Bissau
kal dia ku	when
na riba	are coming back
yarmon di amana	the day after tomorrow (literally: the brother of tomorrow.
yo	word of satisfaction
pa	may
Deus	God
kumpanau	bless you
ali	word emphasizing presence
n riba	I'm back
in	yes
n tisi	I have brought
pon di bias	a gift
suma	like
ke	what
serta	guess
n ka	I don't
sibi	know
pera	what
te	till
ora ku	when (literally" the time that)
yabri	open
bolsa	travelling bag
kontan	tell me

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1.

A. -- Amañna n na bai bias.	Tomorrow I'm travelling
B. -- Nunde ku bu na bai?	Where are you going?
A. -- N na bai fora di tera.	I'm going to the interior.
B. -- Ke ku bu na bai fasi la?	What are you going to do there?
A. -- N na bai jubi ña kumpaner.	I'm going to visit a colleague of mine.
B. -- Nunde (ku i ta sta) na interior?	Where is (he/she) staying in the interior.
A. -- I ta sta na Katio.	She/she is staying at Catio.
B. -- Kal dia ku bu na riba?	When are you coming back?
A. -- N na riba yarmon di amañna.	I'm coming back the day after tomorrow.
B. -- Yo, pa Deus kumpanau.	May God bless you (accompany you)

NB.: "Interior" stands for any town outside of Bissau.

2.

A. -- Ali n riba!	Here I'm back.
B. -- Yo, bu bin?	So, you are back.
A. -- In, n tisi pon di bias.	I have brought (you) a gift.
B. -- yo! suma ke?	Very good! Do you like that?
A. -- Serta.	I guess.
B. -- N ka sibi. Kontan	I don't know.
A. -- Pera te ora ku n yabri na bolsa.	Wait till I open my travelling bag.

Cultural notes:

"Pon di bias" is a gift. It could be food, fruit, tobacco, or kolanut that you bring from your trip for your host or the people with whom you live. It could also be money you give to someone having to travel. You do not have to do it. It's a gift that people believe may bring you closer to those who receive it. It is also thought to be a good means for calming down somebody you quarrelled with, who do not want to give up his/her anger at you. The most appreciated gift are things that the receiver lacks.

LICAO 6

Tópico: Family (Família)

Vocabulary

pape	father	tia	ant
mame	mother	dona	grandfather granmother
fiju	son	neto	grandson granddaughter
subrinu	nephew, niece	kunadu	brother-in-law
primu	cousin	omi	husband
yarmon	brother, sister	minjer	wife
tiu	uncle	rapaz	boyfriend
		bajuda	girlfriend

Diálogo

José.-- Bu kunsi ña familia?	Do you know my family?
PCV. -- Nau, n ka kunsi.	No, I don't know them.
José -- Es i ña pape, es i ña pape es i ña mame, es i ña yermonsino, es i ña dona.	This is my father, this is my mother, this is my little sister, this is this my grandma.
PCV -- Bo sta bon?	How are you?
Família. -- In, no sta bon, abo gora?	Yes, we're fine thank ybu.
PCV -- Sta bon, obrigadu.	I'm fine, thank you.
José -- Mama es i ña amigu i amerikanu.	Mom, this is my friend, he is amerikanu.
Mae. -- Bu ta tarbaja li ña fiju?	Do you work here, my son?
PCV. -- In, n fasi ja um ano.	Yes, it's been a year.
Mae. -- Bu sta li ku bu papes?	Are you here with your parents?
PCV. -- Nau sta ami som.	No, I'm by myself.
Mae. -- Bu bim tarbaja li.	Did you come here to work?
PVC. -- In.	Yes.
Mae. -- Kantu tempu ki bu na fasi li?	How long will you be here?
PCV. -- Na fasi so dus anu.	I'll be here only for two years.
Mae. -- Anta bu pertu ja bai.	Then, it's almost time to go back.
PCV. -- Bardadi.	Is it true?
Mae. -- Bu pudi bata bim jubinu. ora ki bu tem tempu.	You may come to visit us whenever you have time.
PCV. -- Sta bon.	Fine.
Mae. -- N kontenti n konsiu.	It was nice to have met you.
PCV. -- Ami tambi, obrigadu.	Same here, thank you.

LICAO 7

Topico: The human body
Competencia: To be able to identify parts of the human body,
To identify basic diseases.

Vocabulary

Kabesa

rostu	face
boka	mouth
lingu	tongue
dintis	teeth
uju	eyes
naris	nose
kabelu	hair
totis	back of the neck
mon	hand
dedu	finger
uña	finger nail
perna	leg
pé	foot
korson	heart
sangi	blood
pulmon	lung
figadu	liver
stomagu	stomach
tripa	intestinu

garganti	throat
piskus	neck
oreja	ear
kosta	back
pitu	chest
testa	forehead
ós	bone
juju	knee
brasu	arm
kotovel	elbow
kalkañada	ankle

Diseases:

panga bariga	diarrheia	kemadura	burn
sarampu	measles		
sarna	skin disease		
tetanu	tetanus		
paludismu	malaria		

Expressions:

dur di kabesa	headache
dur di bariga	stomach ache
dur di pitu	chest pain
dur di uju	pain in the eye
dur di dinti	tooth ache

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Diálogo
Na konsultorio

B = Biuma
F = Funcionário

B.	-- Bon dia.	
F..	-- Bon dia.	
B..	-- Nunde ki e ta pui nomi ?a consulta.	Where do you make an appointment for a doctor's visit.
F.	-- I li.	It's here.
B.	-- N misti pui nomi.	I want to make an appointment.
F.	-- Bai la nunde ki jintis sta na bicha.	Go there where those people are in line.
B.	-- Obrigadu.	Thank you.
F.	-- Kuma ki bu nomi?	What's your name?
B.	-- Na nomi i Biuna	My name is Biuna.
F.	-- Kal konsulta ki bu misti?	What kind of appointment do you want?.
B.	-- Misti konsulta di dur di kurpu.	I want a appointment for pains on my body.
F.	-- Paga duzentus pés.	You pay 200,00 pesos.
B.	-- Ali kal ora ki konsulta na kumsa?	At what time will the appointment start here?
F.	-- I na kumsa oitu ora, bai sinta.la bu pera, bu bata sukuta bu nomi.	It starts at 8:00, go sit there, you wait, you keep listening for for your name.

Doc.	-- Sinta	Sit down.
B.	-- Obrigadu.	Thank you.
Doc.	-- Ke ku ta deu?	What do you feel?
B.	-- Kurpu.	Pain in my whole body.
Doc.	-- Dedi kantu dia ki kurpu na deu.	How long has your body been hurting?
B.	-- I fasi ja um simana.	It's been a week.
Doc.	-- Kuma ki kurpu ta deu.	How does the body ache?
B.	-- I ta kumsa na ombra e ria pa kosta.	It starts on the shoulder and spreads on my back.
Doc.	-- Kal mesiñu ki bu ta toma.	What medicine do you take?
B.	-- N ka ta toma nim um mesiñu.	I don't take any medicine.
Doc.	-- Dispi ropa para sukutau	Take off your clothes for me to listen.

Dipus di ka sukutal — After finishing listening.

Doc	-- Ali e dus karta: es bu na bai kumpra mesiñu na farmácia, es utro bu na bai marka analis, la na kau di tira sangui. Ora ki bu fasi analis, bu na tisim resultado.	Take two prescriptions: This is to buy the medicine at the pharmacy, the other is for you to make a blood analysis, there in the place to take a blood sample. When you make the analysis, you bring me the result.
B.	-- Kuma ki na bata babi mesiñu?.	How do I take the medicine?
Doc.	-- Ora ki bu cumpra mesiñu omi ki vindiu el na isplikau, bu pudi bai.	When you buy the medicine, the man who sold [illegible] to you explains and you can go.
B.	-- Te logu.	See you later.

LICAO 8

Topico: The home
Competencia: To be able to identify parts of a house.
To rent a house.

Grammatical Area: Continuous present

N na buska	I am looking for
bu na tarbaja	You are working
I na toma	He is taking (água)
Bo na kobra	I am charging
E na mostra	They are showing

Vocabulary

Verbs:

renda	rent	toma	take
kobra	charge	renda	to rent
mostra	show	tene	have
na buska	I'm looking for	ta bin kumpu	make
fin	end	ta kobra	do charge
mostran	show me	na toma	going to take
misti ba	would like	sina	sing
n dau	I've given you		

kantu ... ku	how much/many
ku	and
kila	that
pa	for
kada	each
dentru	inside

Nouns:

kasa	home
renda	rent
renda adiantadu	advanced payment of rent
renderu	tenant
kuarti	room
latrina	latrine
prublema	problem
cabi	key
dineru	money
kau	place
serku	outdoor bathing enclosure
mis	month
kuntu	thounsad pesos
cabi	key
karta	paper

Diálogo

Renting a House:

A. -- N na buska kau di mora.	I'm looking for a place to live in
B. -- No tene kasa di renda.	We have a house to rent.
A. -- Kantu kuarti ku i tene?	How many rooms does it have?
B. -- I tene dus kuarti.	It has two rooms.
A. -- Latrina ku serku gora?	What about a latrina and a bathroom?
B. -- Kila renderu ku ta kumpu.	That the tenant makes.
A. -- Renda pa fin i mis i kantu?	How much is the rent for the end of a month?
B. -- N ta kobra kada kuarti sinku kuntu.	I charge 25,000 pesos for each room.
A. -- Bu pudi mostran dentru di kasa?	Can you show me inside the house?
B. -- I ka prublema. Bu na toma cabi?	Are you going to take the house on rent? (Lit.: are you going to take the key?)
A. -- In, n na toma.	Yes, I am.
B. -- N misti ba renda adinatadu	I'd like an advanced payment of the rent.
A. -- Renda di kantu mis ku bu misti?	How many months of rent do you want?
B. -- Fasi karta bu sina kuma n dau.	Make a paper (and) sign that I have given you some money.

Cultural Note:

It is difficult to find a house in the capital city of Bissau and many urban areas. Rentiers ask for hard currency if their houses are going to be rented by a foreigner. Tenants are often required to pay for the rent of three or more months in advance.

LICAO 9

Topico: Foods and Restaurants
Competencia: To be able to identify meals, to order food in a restaurant, to ask for the bill. To be able to negotiate eating meals with a family.

Vocabulary

Verbs

kusiña	cook	paga	pay
tisi	bring	pui	put
kume	eat	kumsa	begin

Nouns

mata bicu	breakfast	bibida	drink
janta	lunch	diñeru	money
sia	dinner	troku	change
sita	leftover	yo	alright
karni salgadu	salted pork		
kaldu	sauce		
galiña	chicken		
arus	rice		
pis	fish		
karni di baka	beef		
karni di purku	pork		
karni di kabra	goat		
karni di kasa	game		

Poportada: Guinean dish of rice with sauce of meat and tomato, thickened with flour.
Kaldu di mankara peanut soup.

Expressions

kin ku oja	may be
dispus	after
kal	which, what
ke ku	what
ke bo	do you (plural)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Diálogos

1. Eating in a restaurant.

A. -- Bon dia, kal koldadi Kumida ku bó tene aós?	Good morning. What type of meals do you have today?
B. -- No tene poportada ku kaldu di mankara.	We've got "poportada" and "Kaldu di Mankara."
A. -- Ke ku bó kusina eles ku el?	What have you cooked them with?
B. -- Poportada ku karne salgadu, kaldu di mankara ku galiña.	Poportada wich salted pork and kaldu di mankara with chicken.
A. -- Yo. Tisin kaldu di . mankara	Alright. Bring me (some) peanut soup..
B. -- Ke ku bó misti pa bibi?	What do you have to drink?
A. -- N misti un.serveja geladu	We have cold beer.

-.-.-

A. -- I kantu?	How much is the meal?
B. -- I 1,250,00 pes.	It's 1,250.00 peso.
A. -- Bu tene troku di 1.500,00 pes?	Do you have change for 1,500.00 pesos.
B. -- N' tene.	I do.
A. -- Ali dineru.	Here's the money.
B. -- Ali troku.	Here's the change.
A. -- Yo, obrigado.	Alright. Thank you.
B. -- I ka nada.	It's nothing.

2. Negotiating eating meals with a family.

A. -- Bon dia. Kuma ku bu sta?	Good morning. How are you?
B. -- Alin li na njena. Abo gora?	We are doing fine. and you?
A. -- N sta bon. N tene un mistida. Kin ku oja tiu pudi judam.	I'm fine. I have something to do. May be uncle can help me.
B. -- I ke ña fiju?	What is it, my son?
A. -- N bon, n misti ba ta kume ku bos. Es kusa di ba ta bai fera, dispus di tarbaju, pa kumsa bin kusiña i kansadu. Si n pudi ba ta kume ku bos i ta sta ba bon.	Well, I want to eat with you. The idea of going to the market and cooking after work is tiring. It would be good if I could eat with you.
B. -- I sta bon. Bu misti ba ta janta ku sia o son janta?	It's fine. Do you want to Do you want to have dinner and dinner or just lunch?
A. -- Tudu dus. Kantu kun na ba ta paga?	Both. How much should I pay?
B. -- Bu na ba ta tisi bu arus ku mafe	Would you bring your rice

150,00

o ami na ba ta pui tudu?	or am I going to provide everything?
A. -- Tiu ba ta pui tudu n ta ba ta pay diñeru	Uncle provides everything da I give the money.
B. -- Sta bon.	It's fine.
A. -- Kantu ki na ba ta paga?	How much will I have to pay?
B. -- Bu pudi ba ta paga korenta kuntu.	You can pay 40.000 pesos.
A. -- Kal dia ki n pudi kumsa kume li?	When can I start eating here?
B. -- Dia ku bu misti?	Whenever you want to.
A. -- N bon, amaña. Kantu ora ku janta ta kaba?	It's fine, tomorrow. What time is lunch ready?
B. -- Uma hora. Sia i oitu ora.	At one o'clock. Dinner is at 8:00 o'clock.
A. -- Obrigadu. Amaña na bin. Te maña.	Thank you. I will come to see you tomorrow.
B. -- Te maña ña fiju.	See you tomorrow, my son.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TEMPERU/PURPARU - CONDIMENTS

MALGETA	hot pepper
SUKULBEMBE	big hot pepper
MALGETA SINU	small hot pepper
SAL	salt
KOKOBARO	salt with big grains
SABOLA	onion
PIMENTON	sweet pepper
LIMON	lemon
GUSTU	~~maggy~~ bullion cube or chicken flavor cubes
AJU	garlic
PAJA DI LUR	bay leaves
VINAGRI	vinegar
VINAGRI DI LIMON	vinegar made of lemon
VINAGRI DI FOLI	vinegar obtained from the crush of a wild fruit locally called foli
KAMATI	fresh tomato

KUSA DI BURI GUSTU - APPETITE STIMULATORS

KONSERVA	vegetables preserved in vinegar
PAJA DI SABOLA	green onion leaves pounded with salt, hot pepper and flavored with lemon
BAJIJKI	sorrel boiled in water with some okra and green tomato, then ground with salt, ~~maggy~~ bullion cubes and dry fish
KANJA PILADU	okra boiled and ground, with ~~maggy~~ bullion cubes and dry fish.
NETETU	flavoring powder obtained from pounded dry locust beans
JORONJI	pounded dry shrimps with hot pepper
ISKALADA	fish gutted in sea water , preserved with salt and hot pepper, dried in sun and sold cut into small cubes.
GANDI	dry snail
OSTRA SEKU	oyster preserved with salt and pepper and dried
KASSEKE	fish dried plainly in the sun
NATA	yellow fatty substance that gather over fermented cow milk
JEPET PILADU	smoked tiny little fished pounded with salt and pepper for flavoring cooked rice

KUSINA DI TERA LOCAL DISHES

KANFURBAT ..... fish or meat cooked in water with salt, lemon and a lot of pepper.

KALDU BLUFU ..... broth of fish or meat with condiments and no oil, eaten with rice cooked separately.

KALDU DI CEBEN ..... broth of fish or meat thickened with crush of boiled palm fruit with condiments, eaten with rice cooked separately.

KALDU DI MANKARA ..... broth of fish or meat thickened with peanut butter with condiments, eaten with rice cooked separately.

KALDU DI SITI ..... broth of fish or meat with palm oil and condiments, eaten with rice cooked separately.

POPORTADA ..... broth of pork thickened with rice flour containing condiments and eaten with rice cooked separately.

BRINJI DI OSTRA ..... dish of rice cooked in oil sauce of oyster with condiments.

RAFOGADU ..... dish of rice cooked in oil sauce of fish or meat with tomato and condiments.

KUBAMBA .....porridge. ~~Pap~~ of pounded millet cooked separately, with sour (fermented) milk, palm oil and sugar.

MUNI ..... poridge of pounded millet made into nuggets and boiled in water with sugar.

BYANDA DI SITI KU LITI ..... dish of rice cooked separately with sour milk and sugar.

OSTRA TEMPRADU ..... oyster boiled in salty water, then flavored with more salt, lemon, hot pepper and sliced onions.

SIGA ..... okra soup: broth of smoked fish or meat with palm oil, condiments, a lot of sliced okra and some green tomato, ~~etaen~~ eaten with rice cooked separately.

KALDARADA ..... broth of meat cooked in tomato sauce with oil, condiments and chopped potatoes or cassava [with(out) boiled green bananas], eaten with rice , millet ot tubers boiled separately.

KAFRYELA ..... dish of chicken flavored with condiments, boiled in little water for the meat to absorb condiments and then grilled and cooked in butter sauce. The meat ~~cooking~~ is eaten with bread or rice boiled separately.

BADAJI ..... soft food: (foten) rice boiled in water with fermented cow milk, butter and sugar.

KUNCUR ..... liquid food made of rice pounded with raw peanuts and boiled in water with sugar

LALO ..... powder from dry baobab leaves used for flavoring starchy foods.

FOTMANDE ..... balanta food made of rice pounded with beans then cooked to be eaten with fresh palm oil or sauce.

KUNTANGU DI ISKALADA KU SITI ..... dish of rice cooked with dry fish eaten with palm oil, boiled okra and green tomato or boiled sorrel leaves beaten with chicken flavor cubes, salt and dry locust beans powder.

JAMBO ..... leaves mixed in groundnut or palm-oil soup being the largest ingredient of these cookings. Jambo meaning leaf in the Fula dialect can be of a wild tree, of cassava plant and of a wild plant resjectively called in Fula Sureje, hako bantaraje and borboro. The food is called jambo and the name of the leaves it is made of added to it for #specification.

LICAO 10

Tópico: Shopping in the market
Competencia: To be able to ask about the articles, to negotiate a price and make payments.

Grammatical Areas:
a. numbers
b. interrogative pronouns
c. commands: **paga, fasi, cumpra**
d. present indicaive: **misti, tene**

Vocabulary

Verbs

fasin	make	tene	have
ña pudi	can you?	pai	put
paga	pay	na bai	going
misti	want		

Nouns

pes	peso	arus	rice
ña	senhora	fison	beans
limon	lemon	pis	fish
lagosta	lobster	tomate	tomato
abóbora	squash, pumpkin	pipino	cukumber
ostra	oyster	kubi	cauli flower
repolho	cabbage	alface	lettuce
senora	carrot	kanja	
malgeta	malagueta	laranja	orange
mango	mango	siti	palm oil
sal	salt	pon	bread
sabon	soap	vela	candle

Expressions:

ña kamara	my dear	kantu bias	how long
kau	where	kantu	how much
ali	her		

-- pis na bai? Do you buy the fish?
-- I ka na bai, obrigadu No, thank you.

Cultural Note

Barganing is becoming now a common practice. The prices of goods tend to be risen upon knowing that the customer is a foreigner. Beggars usually sit at the gate of the market places asking for money. It is not considered rude to ignore them if you have no money to offer.

Dialogo

A. -- Bon ~~ide~~. dia	Good morning.
B. -- Bon dia	Good morning.
A. -- Na kamara, banana i kantu.	Lady, how much is the banana?
B. -- Banana i 100 pés kada um son.	The bananas are 100 pesos each.
A. -- Ña pudi fasin el mas baratu.	Can't you make it cheaper?
B -- Mbon, paga 80 pés	OK, you pay 80 pesos.
A. -- Sta bon.	Fine.
B. -- Kantu banana ku bu misti?	How many bananas do you want?
A. -- N misti seis banana.	I want six bananas.
B. -- Na tene kau di pui.	Dol you have a bag?
A. -- N tene.	I don't have one.
B. -- Seis banana i 480 pés.	Six bananas are 480 pesos.
A. -- Ali diñeru.	Here is the money.
B. -- Na ka tene diñeru trokadu.	Do you have a smaller bill?
A. -- Nau n ka tene.	No, I don't.
B. -- Peram n na bai buska troku.	Wait. I will go for change.
A. -- Sta bon.	OK.
B. -- Ali bu troku.	Hedre is the change.
A -- Obrigadu.	Thank you .

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LIÇÃO 11

Tópico: Clothes, Taylor (Roupas, Alfaiati)
Competência: To be able to order clothes from the taylor, to negotiate the price and determine when to pick the clothes.

Grammatical Areas: Verbs: kusi
midi
pudi

Present Indicative (habitual action)

N ta kusi
Bu ta kobra
I ta tarbaja
Nu ta canta
Bu ta juga
E ta labra

NOte: "ta" is used in the present to indicate habitual action.

Prepositions:

riba	on (sobre)	frenti di	in front of
bas	under	dianti di	in front of
ladu	at the side of	metadi di	between
tras di	behind		

Vocabulary

Nouns

bistidu	dress
saia	skirt
blusa	blouse
kalsa	pants
sutien	brassiere
kamisa	shirt
kamisola	T-shirt
meia	socks
kalson	short
mudelu	model
midida	measurement

Verbs

kusi	to sew
midi	to take measurement
bin buska	to come for (to collect)
prinda	to be hanging

suma	like
kila	that (one)

Diálogo

A. -- Bu ta kusi bistidu?	Can you sew a dress?
B. -- In, n ta kusi	Yes, I can.
A. -- Kantu ku bu ta kobra?	How much do you charge?
B. -- N ta kobra 8 kuntu.	I charge 8.000 pesos.
A. -- Bu pudi tira ña midida gosi?	Can you take my measurement now?
B. -- In, bin n midiu.	Yes, come let me take your measurement.
A. -- Kal ora ku n pudi bin buska bistidu?	When can I come for the dress?
B. -- Bin yarmon di amaña parmaña.	Come the day after tomorrow in in the morning.
A. -- Kal mudelu di bistidu?	What model of dress?
B. -- Suma kila ku prinda la riba.	Like that (one) hanging up there.

Cultural Note:

It is advisable not to pay the taylor before the work is done. That would delay the rendering of his service.

Texto

I tem um dia, n bai buska ña ropa na alfaiati, ocan n ciga, alfaiati kasta ba, e staba som si ajudanti. N puntal, pa alfaiati , e rispundim kuma e sai, ma i kana tarda pa riba, e puntam ke ki n misti, n falal n bai buska ña ropa. E puntam ña ticidu i kal koldadi, n falal e di seda e bai dentru e riba e falam kuma i ka oja nim um bistidu di seda, so di algudom ku malia, e puntam sim pudi peral te ora ki ciga. N setal um bokadu alfaiati entra e falam manteña, dipus e punta ajudanti si e ka dam ña ropa ajudanti falal kuma e ka falal pa e da ningim ropa el ki manda e ka dan el. Alfaiati entra e bai tisi ña ropa. N pagal n falal obrigadu. So dipus kim kumsa na pensa kuma ajudanti ka fiaba nam dan ropa.

LIÇÃO 12

Tópico: Laundry (Lavandaria)
Competencia: To be able to contract someone to wash your clothes, to come up with the price, to instruct on washing and ironing, how many times a month, how long it will take.

Grammatical Area: Conditional

N misti ba tarbaja	I would like to work
N misti ba diskansa	I would like to rest
N misti ba bai Praia	I would like to go to Praia.

Vocabulary

Verbs

laba	wash	disa	let
kobra	charge	tisi	bring
rapatil	reduce (the price)	kema	burn
da	give	bisti	wear
susa	dirt, stain	seka	dry (expose?)
kema	burn	lisa	iron
marlota	wrinkle	rumpi	tear
larga	lose the original shape		

Nouns

labandera	washer woman
panu di kama	bedspread
feru di lisa	iron
mis	month
fin di mis	end of the month
kuntu	1.000,00 peso

Expressions:

pa me	for me	in	yes
i sta bon	that's good	diritu	properly
i karu	that's expensive	ora	at time
limpu	clean		

Diálogo

Situation: Mr. A negotiates with Ms. B. for her to be his laundress.

A. -- N misti ba pa ña kamara bata laba pa mi.	I would like you (my dear) to do my laundry.
B. -- I sta bon.	That's good.
A. -- Kantu ku ña ta kobra fim di mis?	How much do you charge at the end of the month?
B. -- N ta kobra 7 kuntu.	I charge 7 thousand pesos.
A. -- I karu, rapatil n bata da sabon.	That's expensive, reduce it. I will be giving you the soap.
B. -- Mbon, paga 6 kuntu.	Well, pay 6 thousand pesos.
A. -- Ka ña bata seka ña ropa na paja. Ka ña bata labal ku soda, ka ña bistil.	Don't dry the clothes on the grass. Don't wash with "soda," don't wear (my clothes)
B. -- I sta bon. Ma ami n kata bisti ropa di jinti.	It's fine. But I don't wear people's clothes.
A. -- Kantu dia ku ta fasi ku ropa?	How many days do you keep the clothes?
B. -- Tris dia. Kal dia ku n pudi bata bim buska ropa?	Three days. What day can I come to pick up the clothes?
A. -- Tudu quinta fera.	Every thursday.
(A.) -- I sta bon. Bu pudi bin buska utru quinta fera.	It's fine. You may come pick up the clothes next thursday.

Laundry/Ironing Related Terms

bata lisa diritu	Do the ironing properly
labaremu	what one gets additionally to his/her pay as a reward.
ropa ka limpu	Do not take too long to bring the clothes back.
ka bu seka ropa na paja.	Do not dry the clothes on the grass.
ka bu laba ku soda	Do not use "soda" to wash the clothes,
ka bu disa ropa kema ora di lisa.	Do not burn the clothes at when ironing.
ka siti susa ropa	Do not get clothes stained by palm oil.
bata tira noda ku feruju na ropa	Do wash the blots and rustlike marks out of the clothes.
ka bu bisti ropa ora ku bu lebal.	Do not wear the clothes when you take them to your home.

Cultural Notes:

Like in the market, a service can be expensive if the requirer is known to be a foreigner. You may need to find out from a host country national about the cost of launder before finding a laundress for yourself. Rewarding a good service whenever possible encourages the launder woman to work at your will. It is advisable to provide the type of soap with which you want your clothes to be washed. If you have the same launder woman doing ironing for you, you may want to explain to her that you need all your clothes to be properly ironed as clothes are sometimes dried on wild grasses which make them itchy.

LIÇÃO 13

Tópico: Directions (Movimentação)
Competencias: To be able to give and follow directions, ask for a guide.

Vocabulary

Adverbs:

pertu	close	na ladu	beside
lunju	far	riba	on
tras	behind	bas	under
dianti di	in front of	antis di	before

Expressions:

na mon direita	on the right
na mon iskerda	on the left
fila	to be opposite to
si bu passa	if you pass
paragem	the car park*
kaminu	way
kumpridu	straight

Verbs:

kurva	turn, curve
sinala	show me
ciga	arrive, get at
pega	take
pasa	pass

Ordinal numbers:

purmeru	first
segundu	second
tirseru	third

* "Car park" is a West African English expression for a place in town where bush taxis park waiting for passengers.

Diálogo

Situation: A foreigner is looking for the bush taxi station. He/she asks someone for directions.

A.	-- Nunde ku i paragen?	Where is the car park?
B.	-- Paragen sta lungu di fera.	The car park is near the market.
A.	-- Sinalan kamiñu di fera.	Show me the way to the market.
B.	-- Pega e kaminu di kumpridu tok bu ciga ntronkamentu,	Go this way straight until you get to the crossroad, the market

fera sta na mon direita	is on the right hand side.
A. -- Kal ladu ku paragen sta?	On which side is the car park?
B. -- I sta dipus di un taberna ora ki bu passa fera.	It is after a stop as you pass the market.
A. -- Mininu ten ku pudi mostran la? Is there a chld who can	Is there a child who can show me there?

Cultural Note:

People tend to be evasive in their speech. They may lead you to ask another person for something they could tell you themselves. Usually, a child is assigned to show people the way or a place if they ask for it.

V

EMBALÓ

LIÇÃO 14

Tópico: Transportation (Transportes)
Competencias: To be able to ask questions regarding transportation and fares.

Vocabulary

Nouns:

kandonga	bush taxi
tabela	list of taxi fares
kargu	luggage
ajudanti	person who helps (ajuda) the driver
xoferu	driver

Verbs:

mbarka	board
na paga	to be paying

Expressions:

N na ria li	I will come down here.
Bu pudi leban te kasa?	Can you take me to my home?
N tene kargu pisadu	I have a heavy luggage.
N na bai pa delegacia	I'm going to the regional education office.
Di fabur	Please

Diálogos

1. Kandonga

A. -- Nund ku bo na bai?	Where are you going?
B. -- No na bai Gabu	We are going to Gabu.
A. -- Li pa Gabu i kantu?	How much is it from here to Gabu?
B. -- LI pa Gabu i tris kuntu i oitusentu.	From here to Gabu is three thousan eight hundred.
A. -- Nunde ku na sinta?	Where am I going to sit?
B. -- Bu na sinta tras.	You will sit in the back.
A. -- Nunde ku n na pui ña kargu?	Where can I put my luggage?
B. -- Dal ajudanti i pul riba.	Give it to the "ajudanti" to put it up.

Cultural Notes:

If there is a car crisis (often caused by lack of fuel,) passengers are charged a single price, that of the two points between which the bush taxi shuttles, regardless of whether one passenger's destination is a shorter distance. Travelers are required to carry their identity cards with them. Carrying luggage other than hand-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

luggage can cost extra depending on the "ajudanti." The capacity of a "kandonga" is a set number no matter what the size of the passenger. You will be told by the "ajudanti" when to pay your fare. Watch our for your wallet.

2.

A. -- Nunde ku bu na bai?	Where are you going?
B. -- N na bai prasa.	I'm going downtown.
A. -- Nunde ku bu na ria?	Where are you going to?
B. -- N na ria na fera garandi.	I'm going down to the Central Market.
A. -- Nunde ki bu mbarka.	Where did you board (the taxi)?
B. -- N mbarka na Missira.	I boarded at Missira.
A. -- Kantu ku n na paga?	How much am I going to pay?
B. -- Un kuntu.	A thousand pesos.
A. -- Asin ku i sta na tabela?	so is it the fare in the "tabela"?
b. -- Diskulpa, i setesentu i sinkuenta.	Sorry, it's seven hundred and fifty (pesos.)
A. -- Bu tene troku di sinku kuntu?	Do you have change for five thousand?
B. -- Nau.	No.

Cultural Note:

When you are among people waiting for a taxi, you lift one finger up to indicate that you are moving alone (taxi drivers would rather stop to carry a passenger who is travelling all by him/herself so they make more money.) If there are two of you moving together, you pay the amount one person would pay should you get off at the same place. It's up to you to pay if the cab has a breakdown and cannot carry you to your destination. To stop a taxi you wave your arm up and down, lifting one finger, two or more according to the number of people you are travelling with. Taxi drivers make a sign indicating that they are going straight ahead; so you wave them on if your destination is along the main way that links downtown to the airport. They also wave one finger or five respectively showing that there is one or no room left. Other drivers flick the two front lights as a sing that they are booked. It is advisable to learn the price-list to be sure you will pay the right fare.

Última lição da aula
de crioulo em Cabo Verde.
9/24/91

Partimos pra casa na 4ª feira
9/26 - 5ª feira.